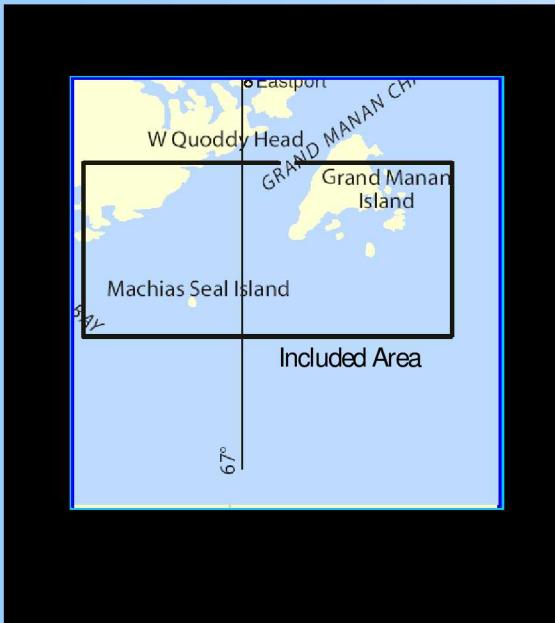


# BookletChart<sup>TM</sup>

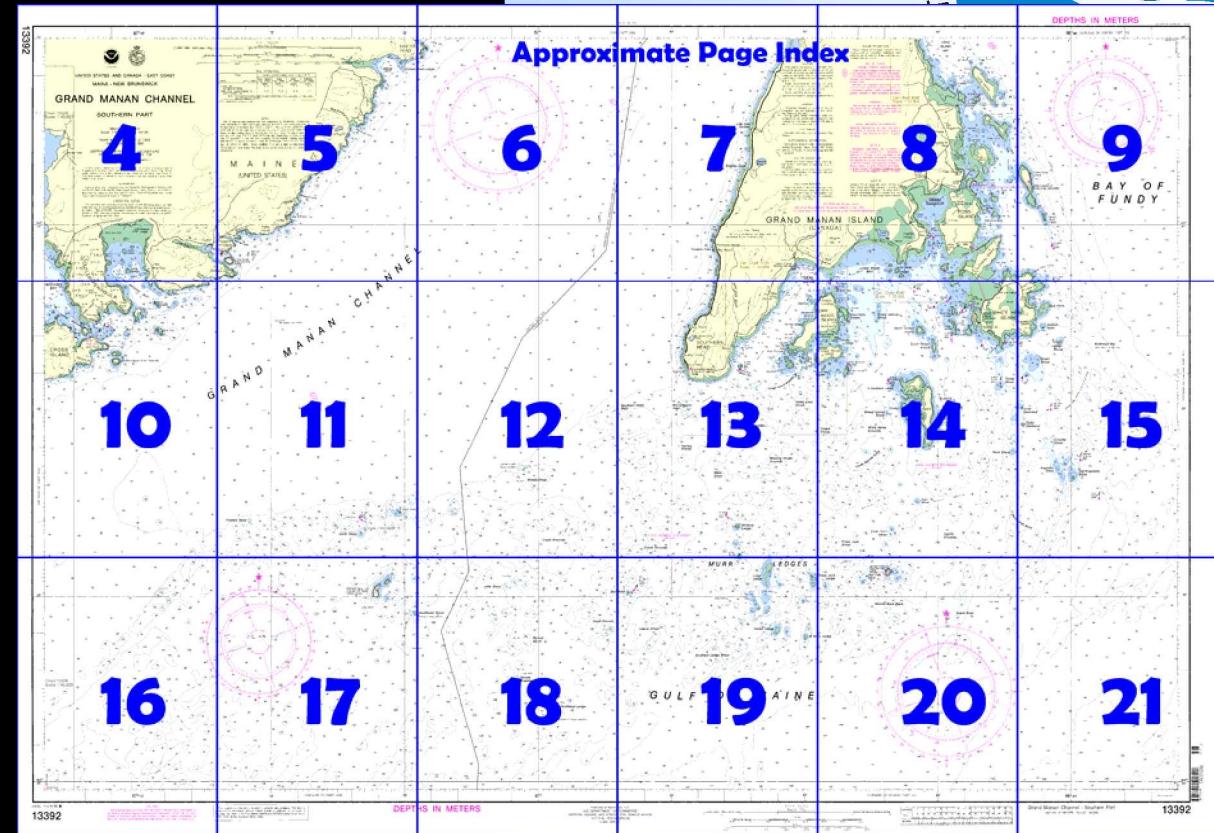
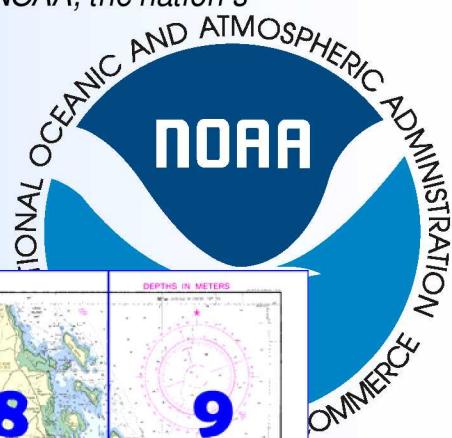
## Grand Manan Channel - Southern Part

(NOAA Chart 13392)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



*Home Edition (not for sale)*



**Published by the**  
**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**  
**National Ocean Service**  
**Office of Coast Survey**

[www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov)

301-713-2770

### **What are Nautical Charts?**

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

### **What is a BookletChart™?**

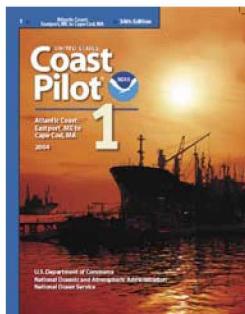
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

### **Notice to Mariners Correction Status**

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



#### **[Coast Pilot 1, Chapter 5 excerpts]**

(3) **Grand Manan Channel**, between the coast of Maine and Grand Manan Island, is an approach from westward to Quoddy Narrows and Passamaquoddy Bay. It is the most direct passage for vessels bound up the Bay of Fundy from along the coast of Maine. The channel varies in width from 5.5 miles abreast Campobello Island to 10 miles abreast Southwest Head, the southern point of Grand Manan Island. The western approach is marked by Machias Seal Island Light, which

also marks most of the rocks and ledges that lie southwestward of Grand Manan Island. With the exception of the dangers between Machias Seal Island and Grand Manan Island, and the 33-foot unmarked rocky patch known as **Flowers Rock**, 3.9 miles west-northwestward of Machias Seal Island, the channel is free and has a good depth of water. The tidal current velocity is about 2.5 knots and follows the general direction of the

channel. Off West Quoddy Head, the currents set in and out of Quoddy Narrows, forming strong rips. Sailing vessels should not approach West Quoddy Head too closely with a light wind.

(4) The **Bay of Fundy** is a feeding and nursery area for Endangered North Atlantic right whales. (peak season: June through December) and includes the Grand Manan Basin, a whale conservation area designated by the Government of Canada. (**Special precautions should be taken to avoid these animals.**)

(6) It is reported that the fogs often hang close in to the Maine coast between Machias Bay and West Quoddy Head, extending about one-third the way across Grand Manan Channel.

(8) **Southeast Shoal**, 1.2 miles southeastward of Machias Seal Island, is covered 9 feet. This shoal breaks in heavy weather and shows a rip during the strength of the tidal current, which reaches a velocity of 3 knots. A depth of 30 feet is about 450 yards southeastward of the shoal.

(10) **North Shoal**, covered 9 feet, is 1.6 miles northward of the light. A depth of 40 feet is 700 yards northward. The shoal breaks in heavy weather, and the whole area is marked by tide rips. A lighted bell buoy is 0.4 mile north of the shoal.

(11) **Middle Shoal**, 5 miles northeastward of Machias Seal Island, is covered 17 feet, with deep water close-to. The shoal shows a tide rip and breaks in heavy weather.

(12) **Bull Rock**, awash at low water and usually breaking, is 6.7 miles eastward of Machias Seal Island, and is marked by a lighted whistle buoy. It is surrounded by deep water. **Little Shoal**, a rocky patch covered 28 feet and usually marked by a tide rip, is about midway between Bull Rock and Machias Seal Island. **Guptill Grounds 13392Guptill Grounds**, covered 29 feet and unmarked, are 1.2 miles south-southwestward of Bull Rock.

(13) Magnetic disturbance has been reported in the vicinity of 44°31.5'N., 66°55.0'W.

(25) **Little River** is 14 miles southwestward of West Quoddy Head Light. In the middle of the entrance is **Little River Islands**. **Little River Light** (44°39'03"N., 67°11'32"W.), 57 feet above the water, is shown from a white conical tower on the northeast corner of the island; a fog signal is at the light. A bell buoy, 0.5 mile east-northeastward of the light, marks the entrance to the harbor.

(27) Little River is small, but is easy of access and is an excellent harbor of refuge, sheltered from all winds and with depths of 12 to 30 feet, good holding ground. The channel leads northward of the light and has a depth of about 28 feet. The anchorage just inside of Little River Island is about 0.5 mile long and 0.2 mile wide. The harbor is never obstructed by ice sufficient to prevent vessels from entering.

(29) To enter Little River, pass northward of Little River Island, giving it a berth of 150 yards. Anchorage can be selected anywhere in midchannel inside the island. Small local craft anchor off the wharves in depths of 6 to 18 feet. The passage southward of Little River Island has a rocky bar across it with a least found depth of 10 feet in midchannel. This passage should not be used by strangers.

(30) **Cutler** is a village on the north shore of Little River. Many fishing vessels and lobster boats base at the harbor, and it is a popular yacht haven. There are two wharves with float landings; at the largest and westernmost, there is reported to be a depth of 10 feet. Gasoline, diesel fuel, ice, and water are available at this wharf and gasoline at the other. Groceries and limited marine supplies are available. Good roads lead to East Machias and to Lubec. A **harbormaster** who supervises the moorings lives at the shore end of the western wharf.

(32) **Little Machias Bay**, 2.5 miles west of Little River Light (44°39.1'N., 67°11.5'W.), is not used for an anchorage as it is exposed to southerly and southeasterly winds and is close to Little River and Machias Bay, both excellent anchorages. Little Machias Bay is 0.6 mile wide at the entrance, wider inside, and about 2 miles long. **Black Ledges** are bare islets 4 feet and 24 feet high in the middle of the entrance to the

bay with deep water close-to on both sides. **Long Ledge**, which uncovers 14 feet, is in the middle of the bay 1 mile inside the entrance.

2

# Table of Selected Chart Notes

For Symbols and abbreviations see Chart No. 1

## NOTE B

Vessels should keep well south of Machias Seal Island and Murr Ledges, if practicable due to the many dangers, the deep and irregular soundings, and the strong tidal currents in the area south of Grand Manan Island.

## RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

## POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 800-224-8802 (toll free), or the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

## FISH TRAPS

Numerous uncharted fish traps may exist seaward of the 10 meter curve.

## AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

See Canadian List of Lights, Buoys and Fog Signals for information not included in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

## SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot No. 1 and Canadian Sailing Directions, Nova Scotia (SE Coast) and Bay of Fundy, for important supplemental information.

## CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Notice to Mariners.

During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

## WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

## Scale

LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE  
Magnetic disturbance has been reported in the vicinity of latitude 44°31.5'N., longitude 66°55'W., and latitude 44°33'N., longitude 66°45'W.

## CAUTION

Only marine radiobeacons have been calibrated for surface use. Limitations on the use of certain other radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and Defense Mapping Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:

(A)Accurate location (O)Approximate location

## NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 1. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notices to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 1st Coast Guard District in Boston, Mass., or at the Office of the Division Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Waltham, Mass. Refer to chart regulation section numbers.

## BAY OF FUNDY

**VESSEL TRAFFIC SERVICES**  
Traffic Services calling-in-points with number; arrow indicates direction of vessel movement.

For additional information concerning these services, see Canadian Notice to Mariners #25 of each year.

Mariners are cautioned that ferries may deviate from their published standard routes due to inclement weather, traffic conditions, navigational hazards or other emergency situations.

## AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the Canadian Hydrographic Service with additional data from the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, International Boundary Commission, U.S. Geological Survey, Corps of Engineers, U.S. Coast Guard and Canadian Ministry of Transport.

## HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), and for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.293° Northward and 2.079° Eastward to agree with this chart.

## HEIGHTS

In U.S. waters, elevations of rocks, lights and landmarks and clearances of bridges and overhead cables are given in meters and refer to Mean High Water, while contour and summit elevations are referenced to Mean Sea Level. In Canadian waters all elevations and clearances are referenced to Higher High Water Large Tides.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (NCS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910 - 3262.

## TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name (LAT/LONG)	Heights referred to datum of soundings (LLWLT)			
	Mean Higher High Water meters	Mean High Water meters	Mean Low Water meters	Extreme Low Water meters
Cutter, Me. (44°38'N/67°18'W) Seal Cove, Grand Manan Is. (44°37'N/66°51'W)	4.8	4.6	0.7	-0.4
	5.3	5.2	0.9	----

NOTE: The Chart Datum of this chart is Lowest Normal Tides. When using the U.S. Tides Tables add 0.6 meters to all depths.

(791) Latest information available

## COLREGS, 80:105 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.  
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation

## CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners published weekly by the Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic/Topographic Center, the Canadian Ministry of Transport and the Local Notice to Mariners issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the date shown in the lower left hand corner.

୧୩୬



67°15'

10

SCALE 1:50,000  
Nautical Miles

The diagram illustrates a 1000-yard race track. The top horizontal axis is labeled "Yards" and ranges from 0 to 3000, with major tick marks at 1000, 2000, and 3000. The bottom horizontal axis is labeled "Meters" and ranges from 0 to 900, with major tick marks at 1000, 2000, and 3000. The track itself is 100 yards long (90 meters). The starting line is at 0 yards (0 meters). The finish line is at 1000 yards (90 meters). The middle of the track is marked with a vertical dashed line at 500 yards (45 meters). The track is divided into three segments: a straight section from 0 to 1000 yards, a turn section from 1000 to 2000 yards, and another straight section from 2000 to 3000 yards.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA - EAST COAST  
MAINE - NEW BRUNSWICK

# GRAND MANAN CHANNEL

Place (LAT/LONG)	TIDAL INFORMATION			
	Mean High Water	Higher High Water	Mean Low Water	Lower Low Water
Cutter, Me. (44°38'N/67°18'W)	meters	4.8	meters	4.6
Seal Cove, Grand Menan Is. (44°37'N/67°17'W)		5.3		5.2
NOTE: The Chart Datum or this chart is Lowest Normal Tides. When us add 0.6 meters to all depths.				
(200) Latest information available.				

NOTE: The Chart Datum of this chart is Lowest Normal Tides. When us add 0.6 meters to all depths.

(791) Latest information available

NOTE X

The 12 nautical mile territorial sea was established by Presidential Decree No. 5928, December 27, 1986, and is also the outer limit of the U.S. continental shelf. The 3 nautical mile line, previous outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained because the proclamation does not alter existing State or Federal law. The 9 nautical mile boundary off Texas, the Gulf coast of Florida, and Puerto Rico, mile line elsewhere remain the inner boundary of the Federal waters and the limit of states jurisdiction under the Submerged Lands Stat. 29 March 22, 1953). These maritime limits are subject represented on future charts. The lines shown on the most recent precedence.

- Chart 13326  
- Scale 1:40,000

## SOUTHERN PART

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:50,000 at Lat. 44°35'

North American Datum of 1983  
(World Geodetic System 1984)

DEPTHS IN METERS AND DECIMETERS  
AT LOWER LOW WATER LARGE TIDE

For Symbols and abbreviations see Chart No. 1

## HEIGHTS

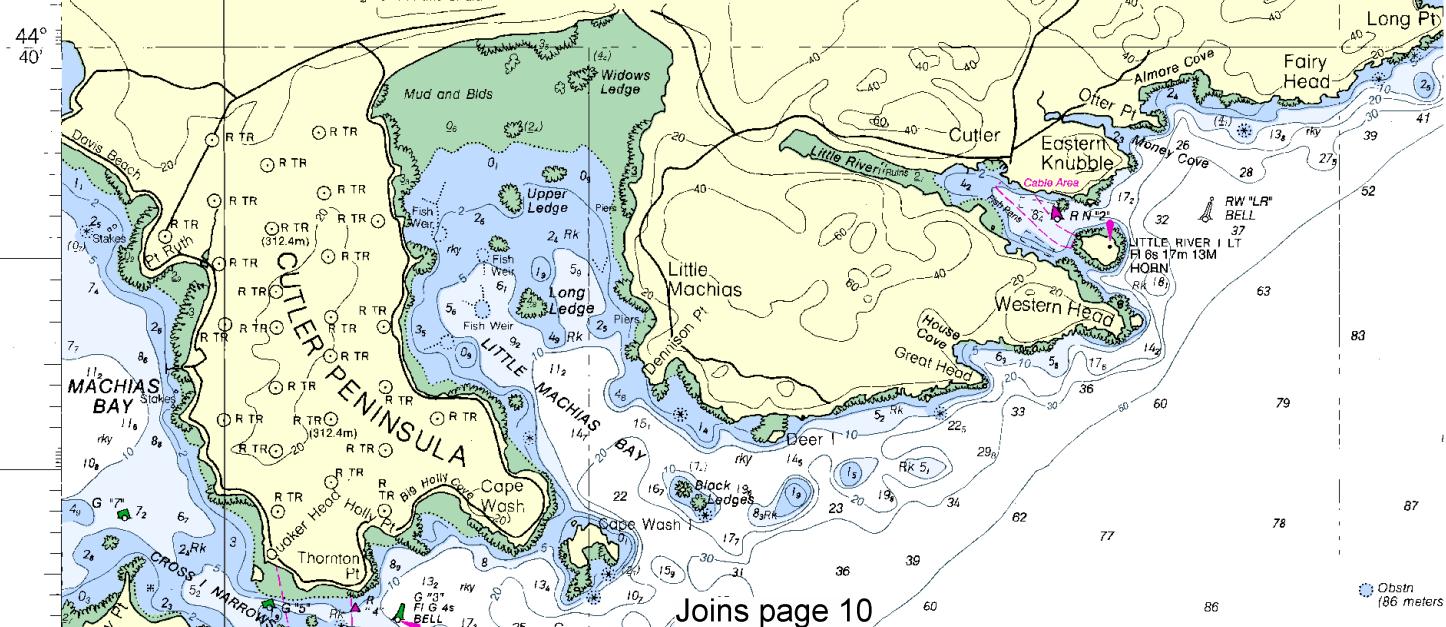
In U.S. waters, elevations of rocks, lights and landmarks and clearances of bridges and overhead cables are given in meters and refer to Mean High Water, while contour and summit elevations are referenced to Mean Sea Level. In Canadian waters all elevations and clearances are referenced to Higher High Water Large Tides.

## AUTHORTIES

Hydrography and topography by the Canadian Hydrographic Service with additional data from the National Ocean Sev ce, Coast Survey, International Boundary Commission, U.S. Geological Survey, Corps of Engineers, U.S. Coast Guard and Canadian Ministry of Transport.

#### HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), and for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected on average of 0.293° Northward and 2.079° Eastward to agree with this chart.



Joins page 10

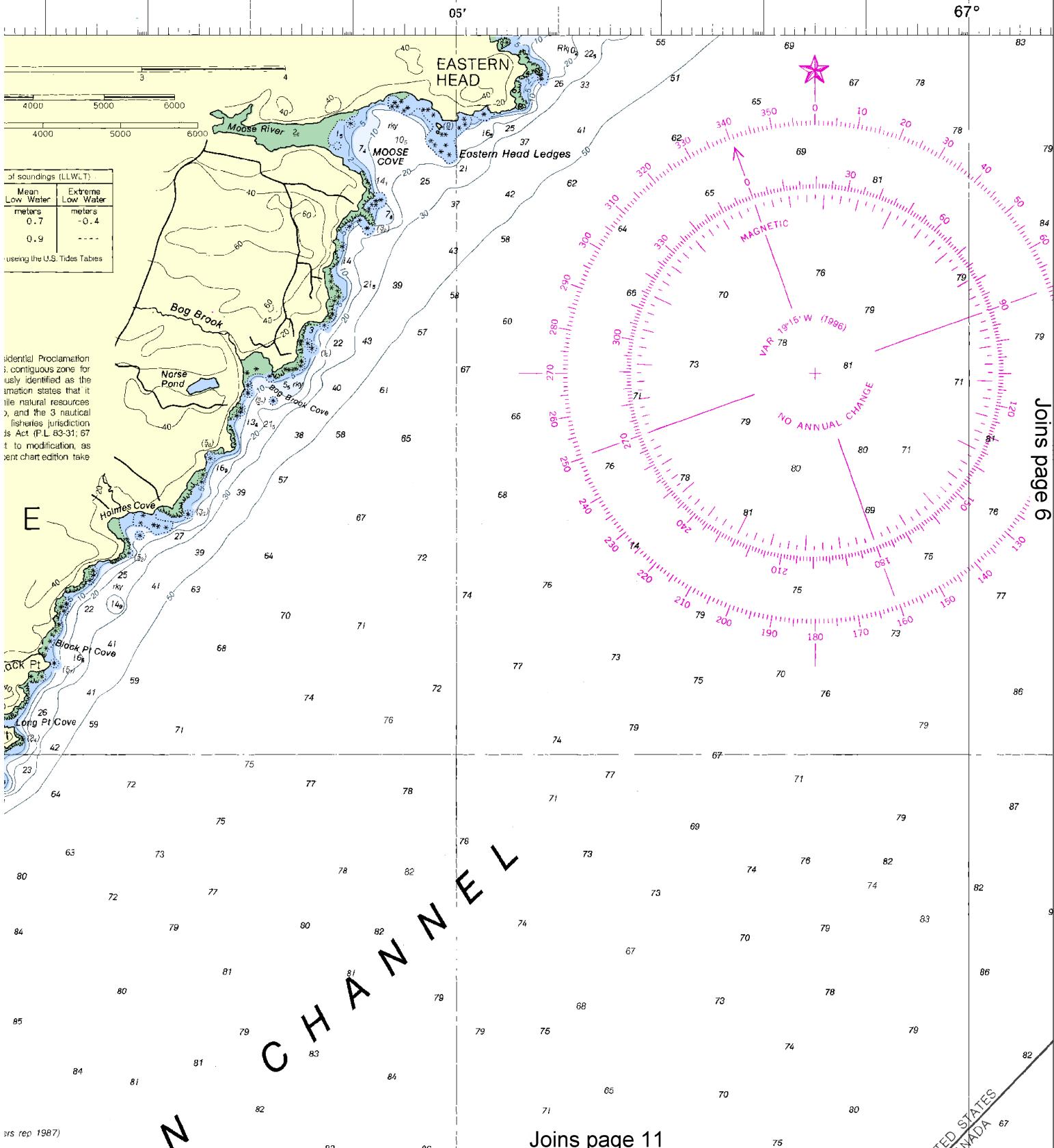
[See Note on page 5.](#)

Printed at reduced scale.

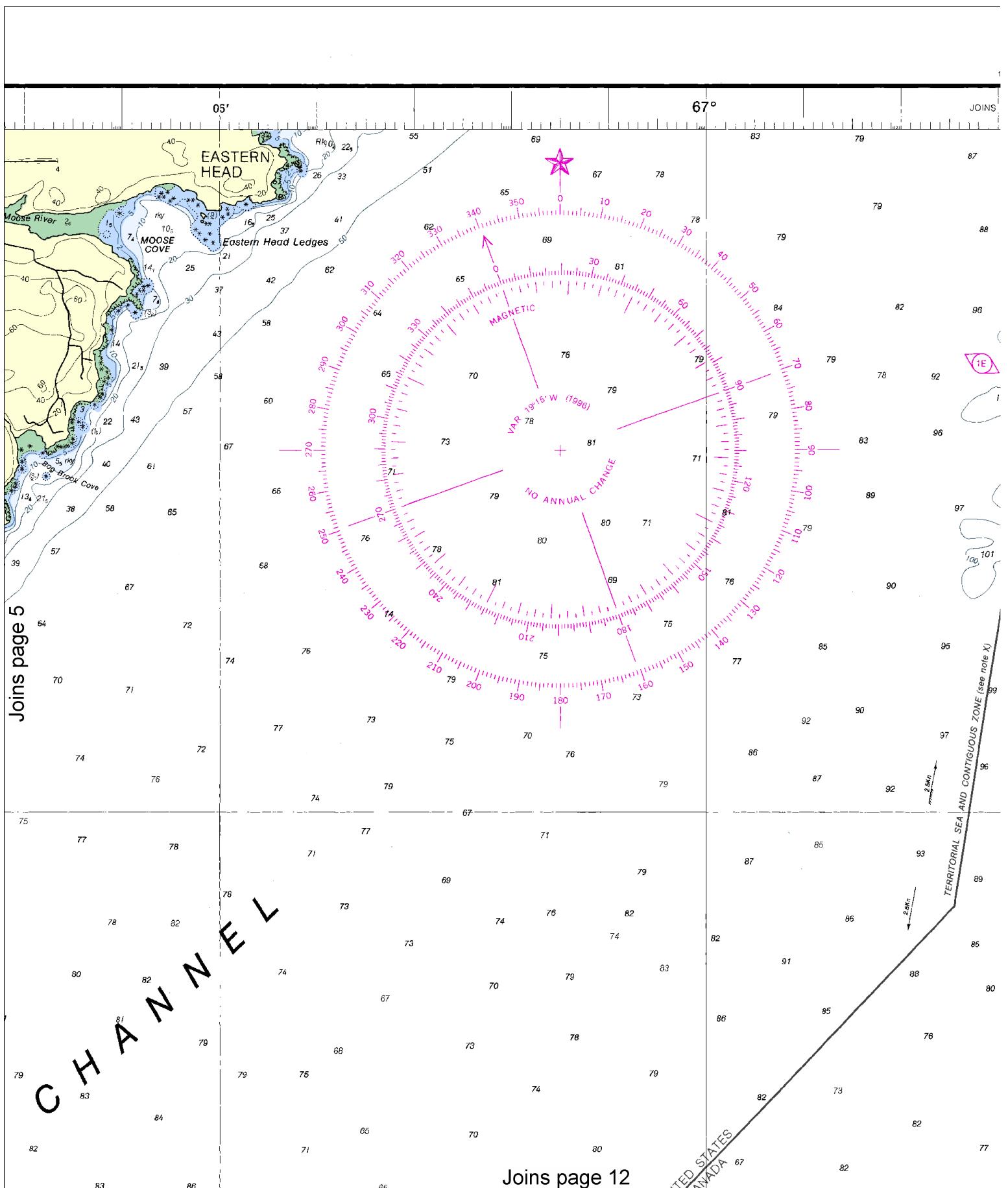
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Nautical Miles

North  
I

4



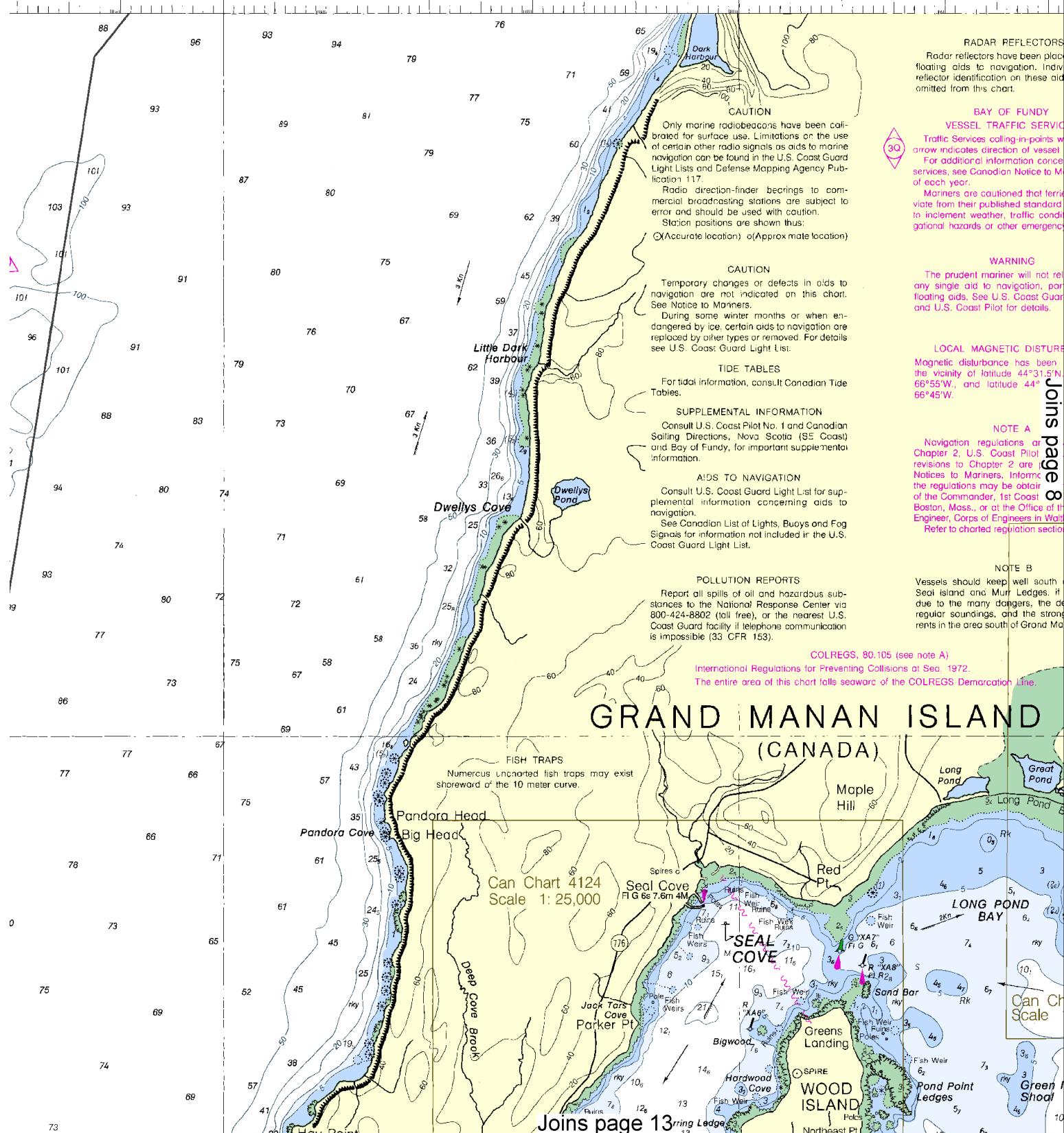
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The new scale is 1:66667. Barscales have also been reduced and  
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



**6**



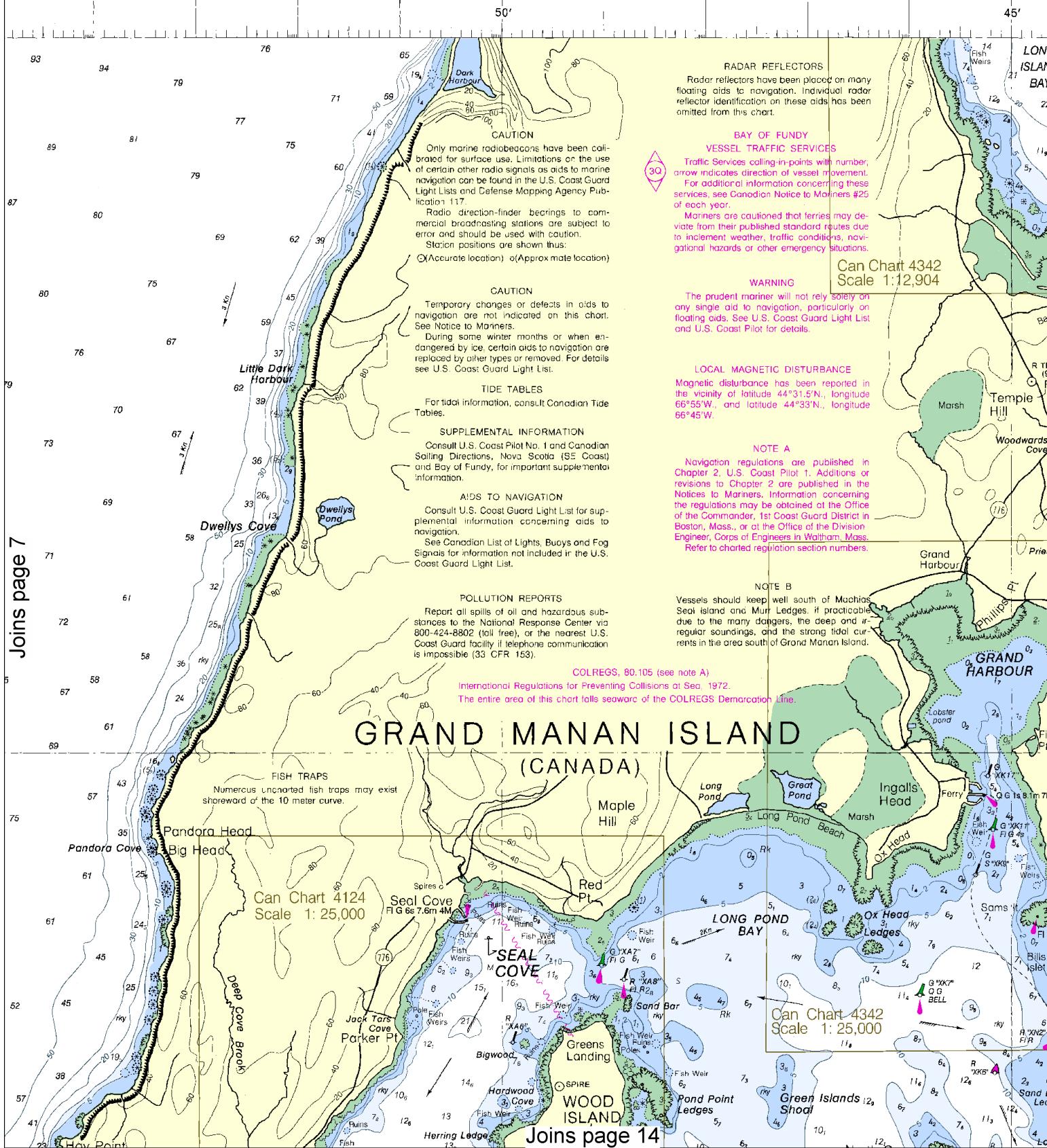
**See Note on page 5.**



This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,

NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,

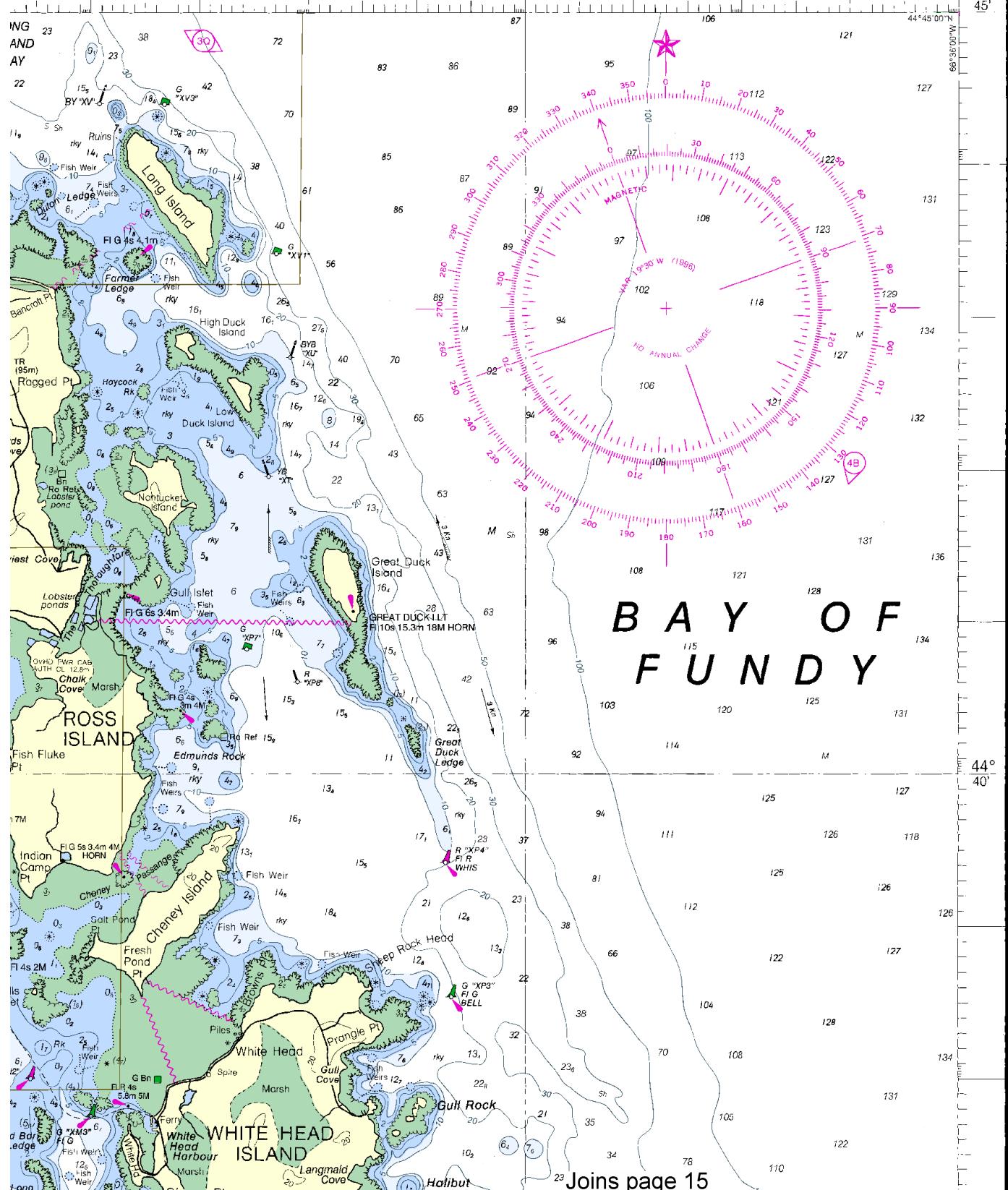
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 1209 12/25/2009.

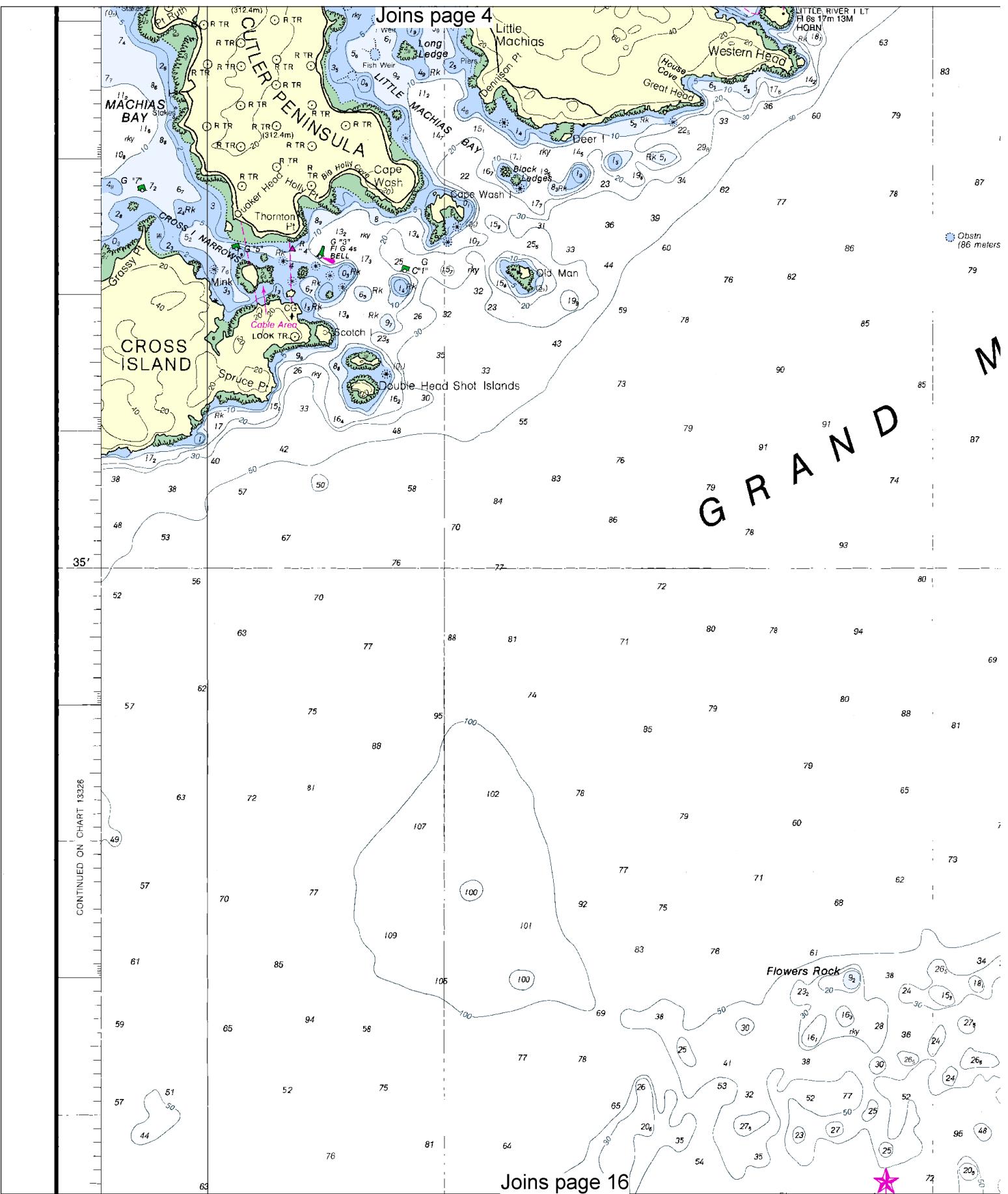


# DEPTHS IN METERS

Nautical Chart Catalogue No. 1, Panel 1

66°40' CONTINUED ON CANADIAN CHART 4340





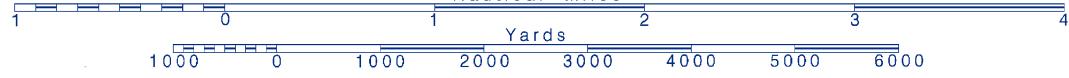
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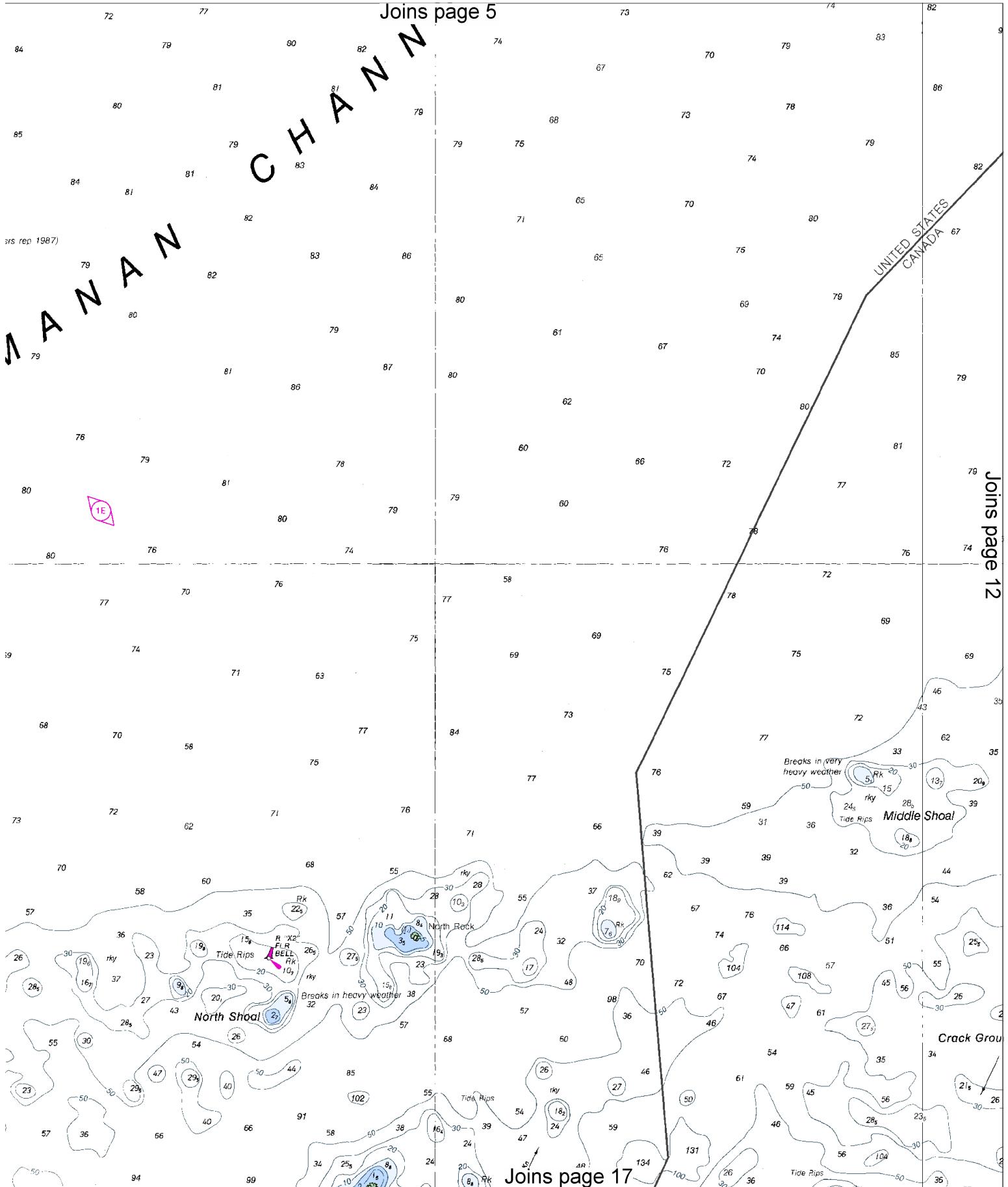


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:50,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





Joins page 6

C H A N N E L

Joins page 11

Joins page 18

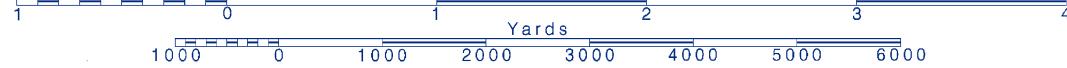
12



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:50,000  
Nautical Miles

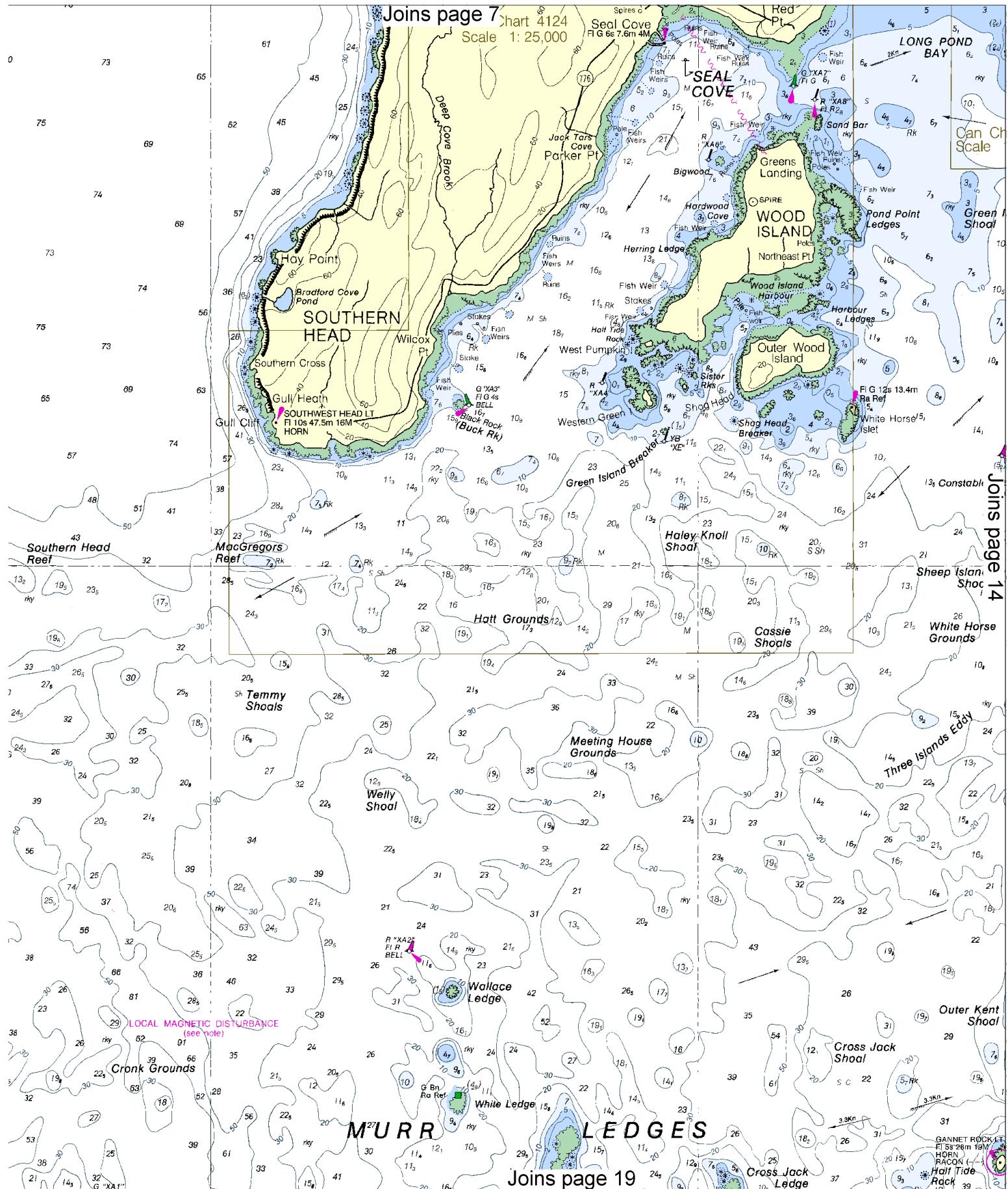
See Note on page 5.



Joins page 7

Chart 4124

Scale 1: 25,000



Join page 13

**SOUTHERN HEAD**

**SEAL COVE**

**WOOD ISLAND**

**Long Pond Bay**

**Can Chart 4342 Scale 1:25,000**

**Join page 13**

**Join page 20**

**LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE (see note)**

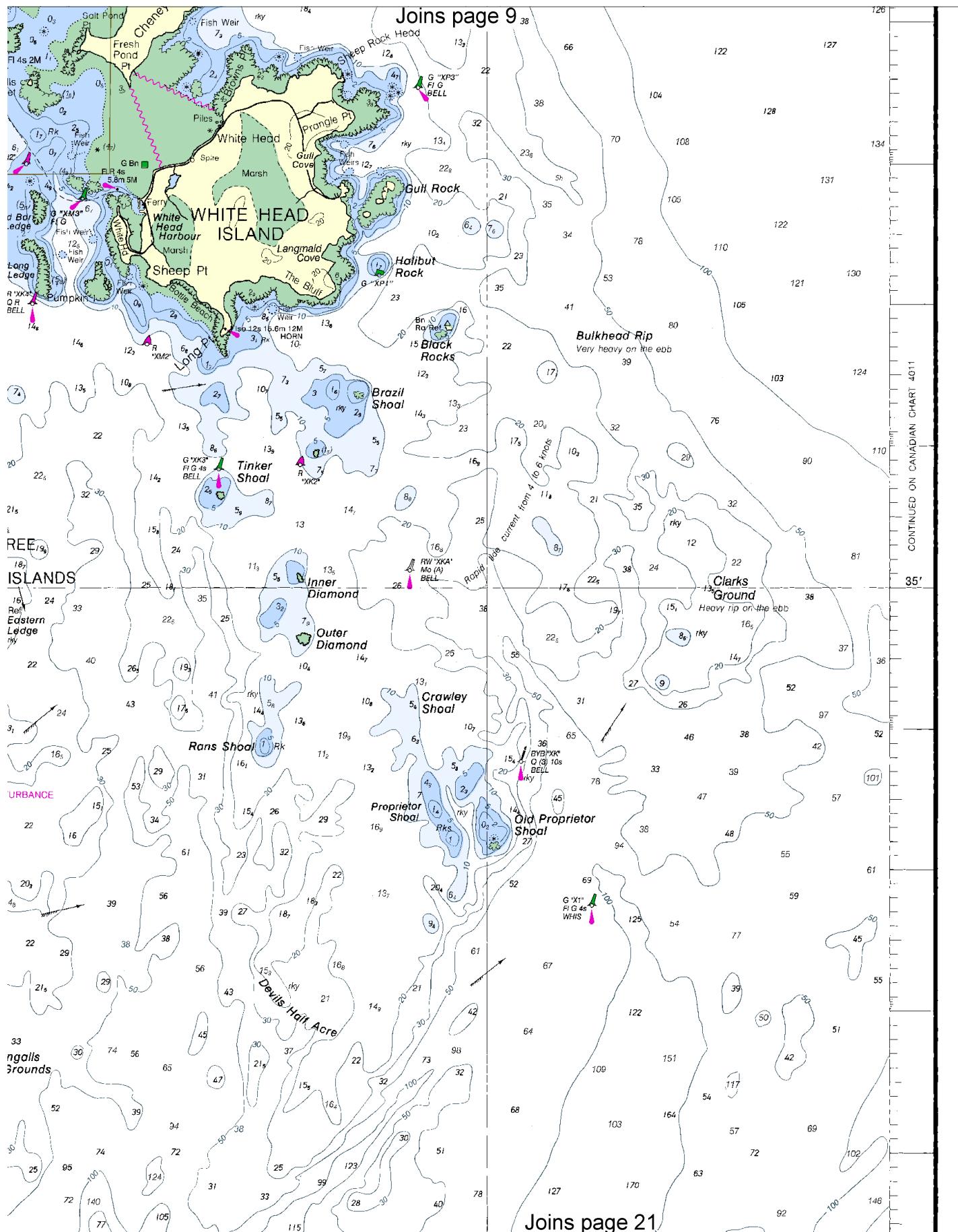
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Printed at reduced scale.

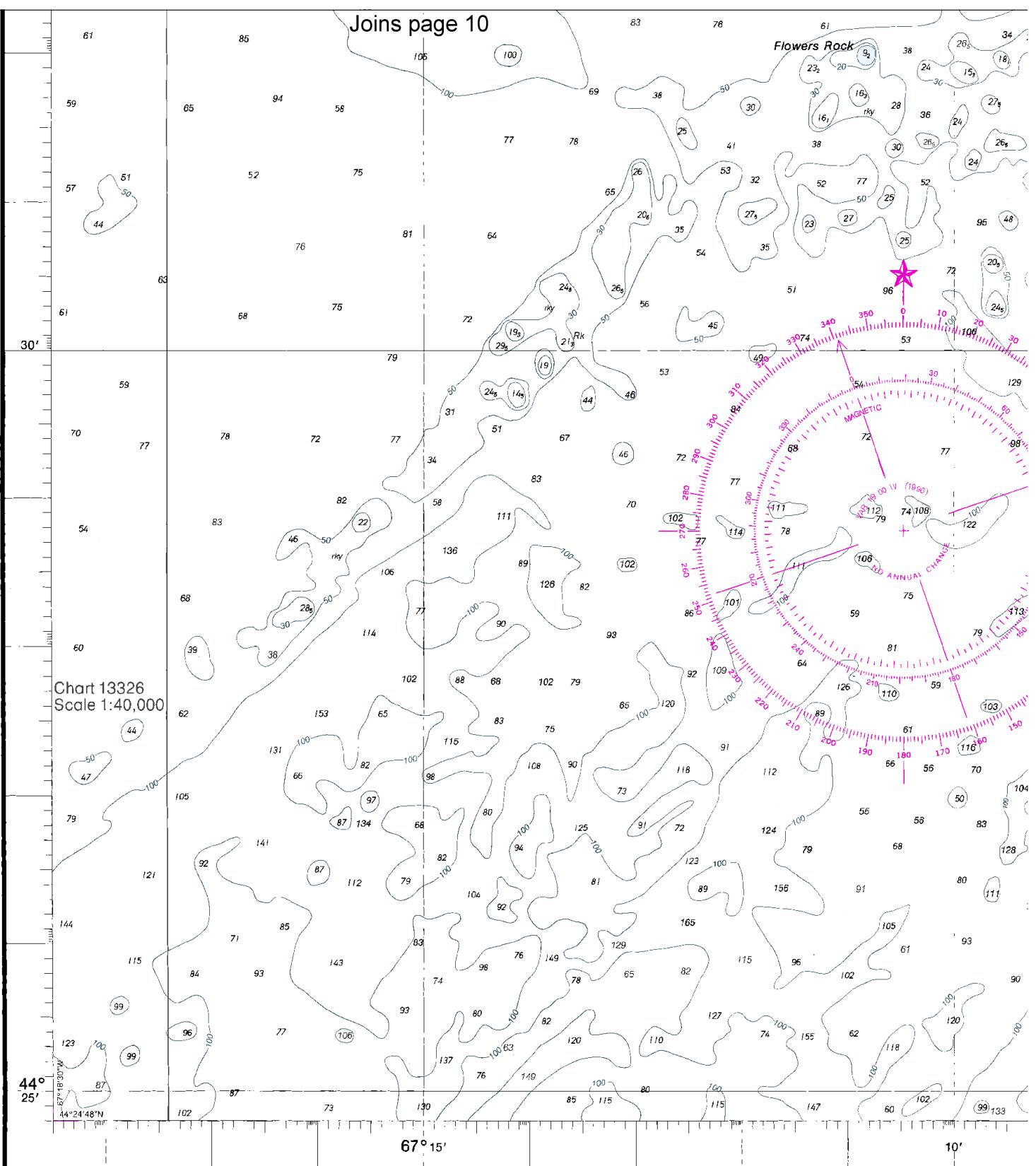
**SCALE 1:50,000**  
Nautical Miles

[See Note on page 5.](#)



15

Joins page 10



2nd Ed., May 04/96 ■

## CAUTION

**CAUTION**

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13392

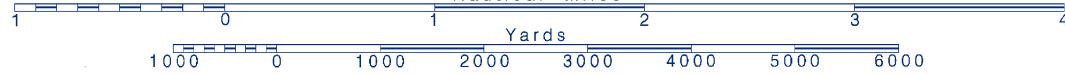
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Printed at reduced scale.

~~SCALE 1:50,000~~  
Nautical Miles

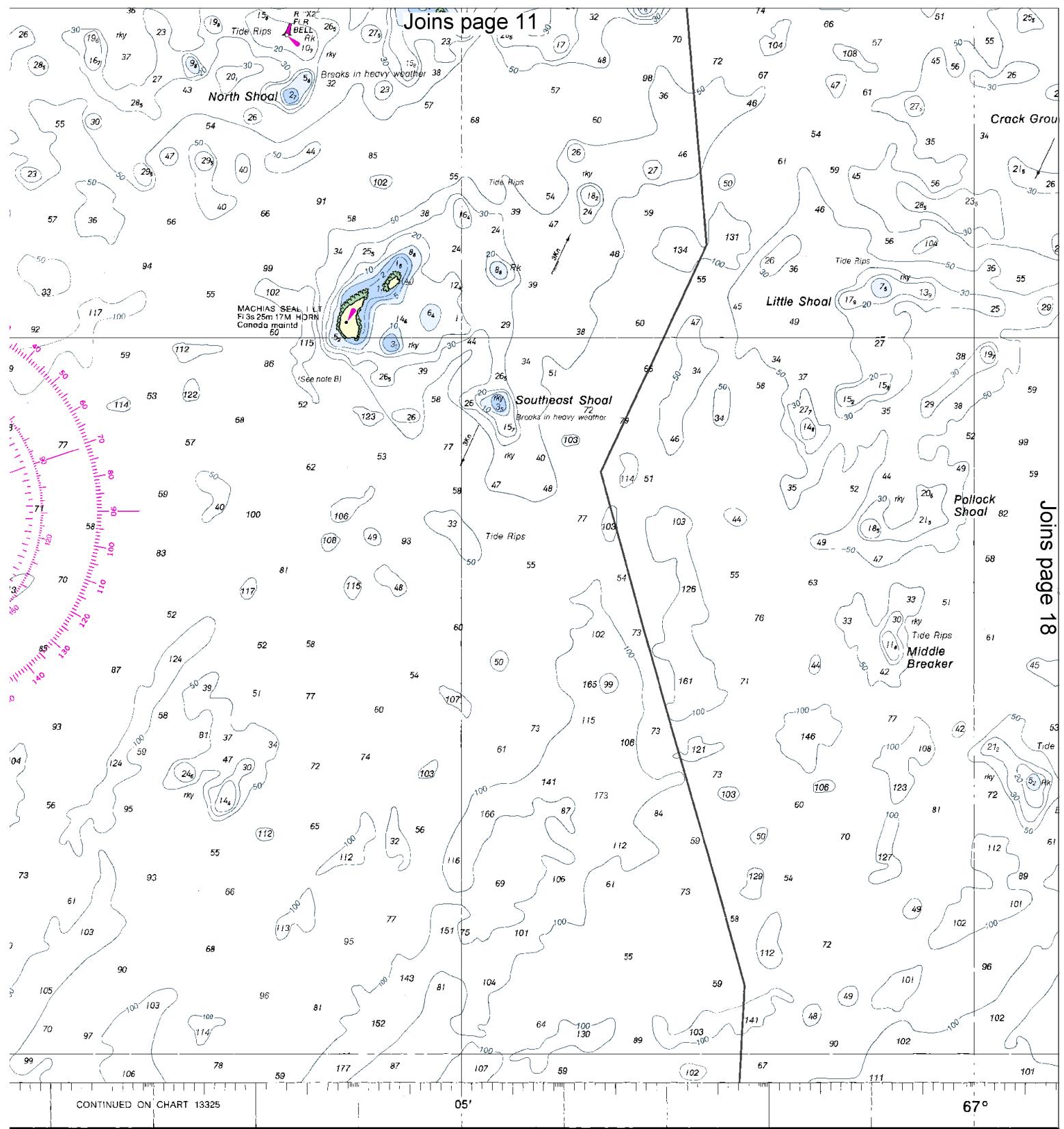
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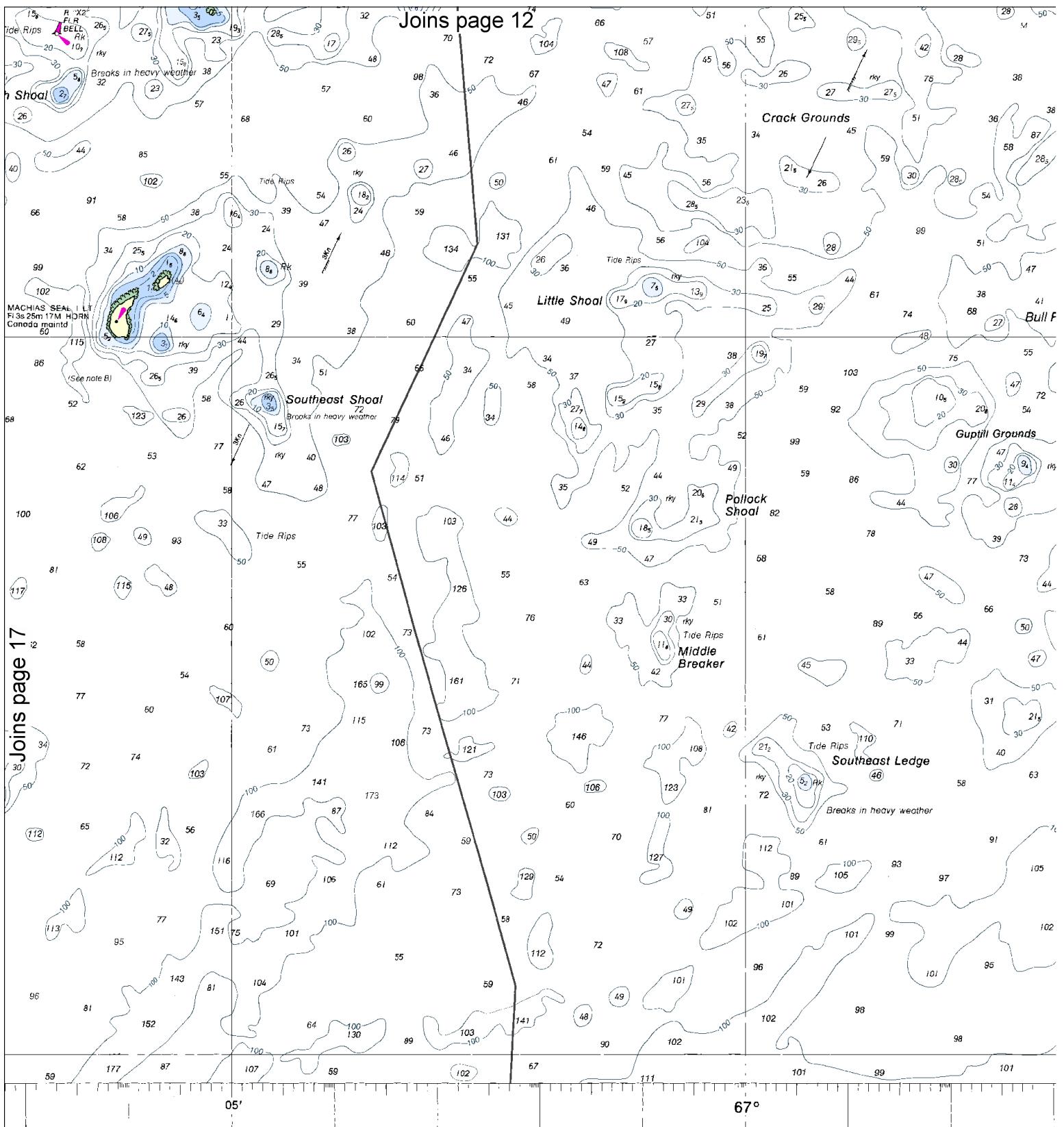
Joins page 18

Joins page 11

17



on. The National  
or comments for  
nal Ocean Service,



**DEPTHs IN METERS**

Published at Washington  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
COAST SURVEY

**18**

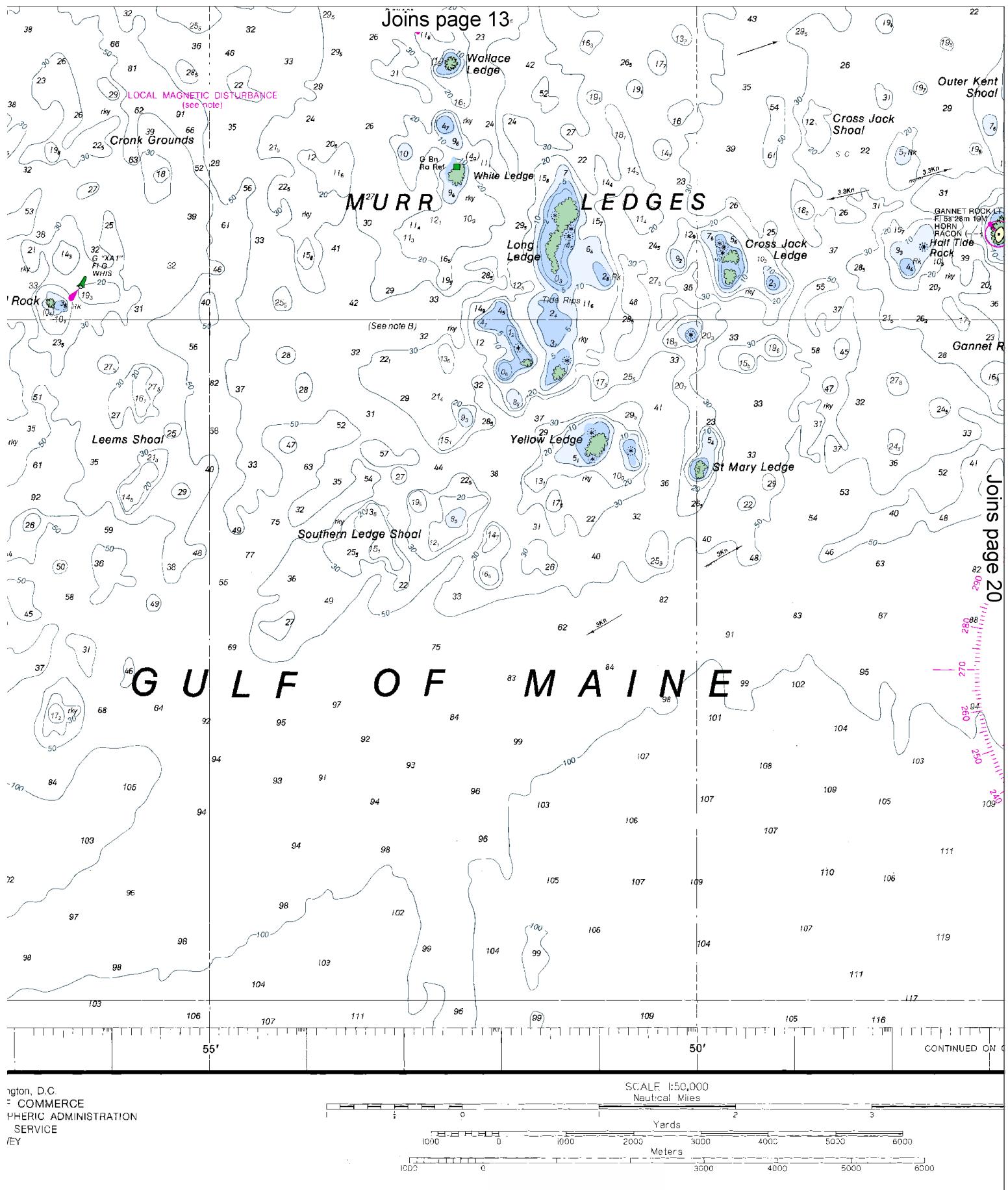


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:50,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





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Joins page 14

#### DISTURBANCE

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Joins page 19

# F O F <sup>83</sup> M A I N <sup>84</sup>

SCALE 1:50,000

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6

~~CALE~~ 1:50,000  
Nautical Miles

[See Note on page 5.](#)

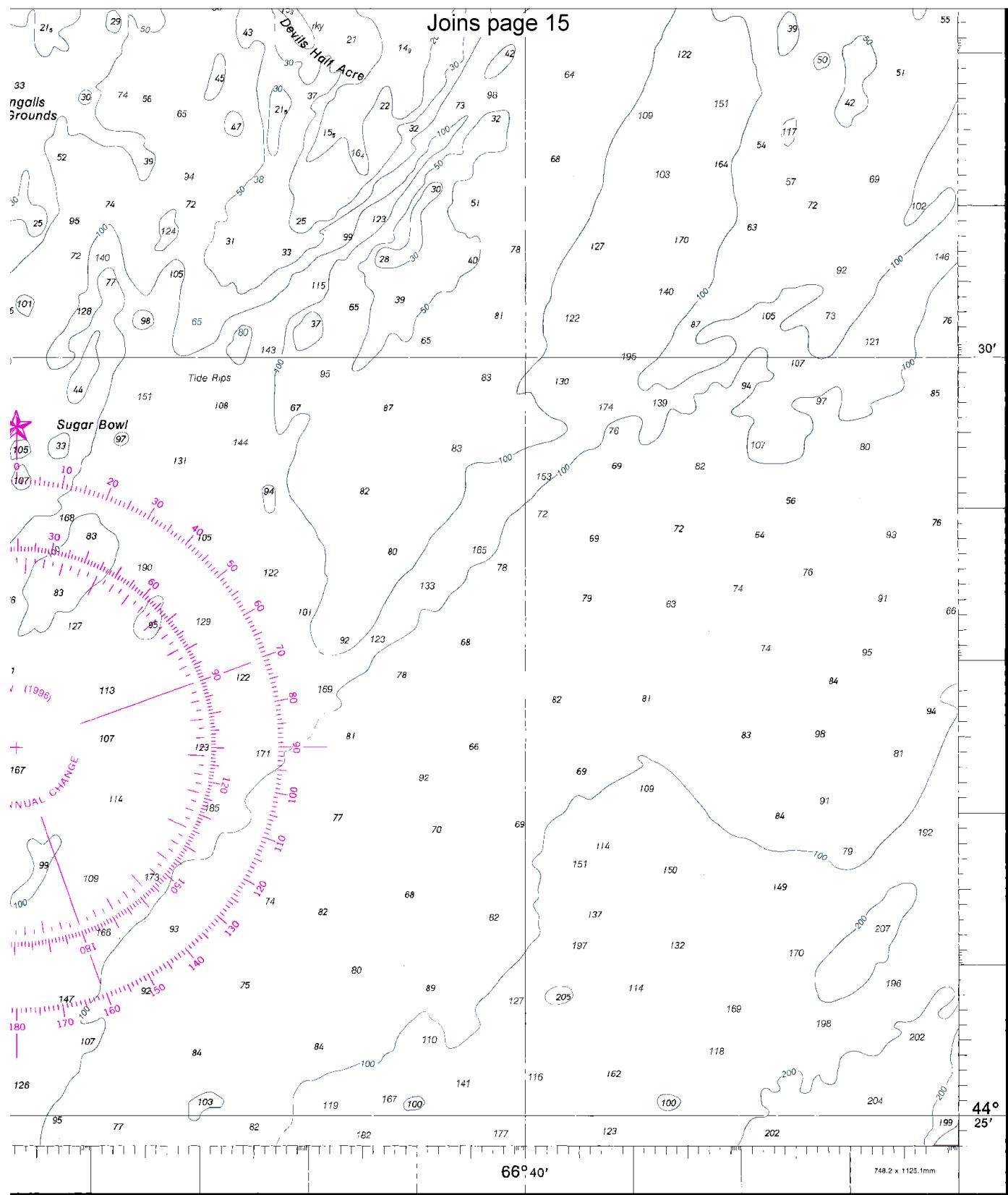
Printed at reduced scale.

A horizontal number line representing distance in yards. The line starts at 1,000 and ends at 6,000, with major tick marks at each 1,000-unit interval (1,000, 2,000, 3,000, 4,000, 5,000, 6,000) and minor tick marks at each 200-unit interval (1,000, 1,200, 1,400, 1,600, 1,800, 2,000, 2,200, 2,400, 2,600, 2,800, 3,000, 3,200, 3,400, 3,600, 3,800, 4,000, 4,200, 4,400, 4,600, 4,800, 5,000, 5,200, 5,400, 5,600, 5,800, 6,000).

North  
I

20

Joins page 15



ED NO. 2

DIA STOCK NO. 133AC013392

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
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Grand Manan Channel - Southern Part  
DEPTHES IN METERS - SCALE 1:50,000

13392

21

## EMERGENCY INFORMATION

### VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

- Channel 6** – Inter-ship safety communications.
- Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
- Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
- Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls** to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
- Channel 22A** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
- Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A** – Recreational boat channels.

### Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

**HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!**

**Mobile Phones** – Call 911 for water rescue.

**Coast Guard Eastport** – 207-853-2845

**Coast Guard Jonesport** – 207-497-5700

**Maine Marine Patrol** – 800-432-7381

**Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd** – 757-398-6390

**NOAA Weather Radio** – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

**Getting and Giving Help** – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



## NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

**Official NOAA Nautical Charts** – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts** – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at [www.OceanGrafix.com](http://www.OceanGrafix.com).

**Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs<sup>®</sup>)** – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNCs<sup>™</sup>)** – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official BookletCharts<sup>™</sup>** – BookletCharts<sup>™</sup> are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts).

**Official PocketCharts<sup>™</sup>** – PocketCharts<sup>™</sup> are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

**Official U.S. Coast Pilot<sup>®</sup>** – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official On-Line Chart Viewer** – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer).

**Official Nautical Chart Catalogs** – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov), [www.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOAA.gov), [www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov](http://www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov), [www.NOS.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOS.NOAA.gov).